कुछ कमी हुई है, लेकिन जहां तक दूसरी कॉमडिटीज हैं जैसेकि टेक्सटाइल्स है, गार्मेन्ट्स है, उनमें कोई कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि कुछ इजाफा ही हुआ है।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the export performance of the country is intimately linked not only with the revival of the economy but also with the successful implementation of the policy of liberalisation about which the Prime Minister has said with a human face. Now, in order to ensure that our performance picks up, I would like to know whether the Government is taking into consideration various facts, such as, our trade deficit is increasing. It is not declining. On the other hand, from 1995-96 the payment of interest and the payment of principal are going to be increased. The estimated or the projected figure is around 9 billion dollars. In view of this astronomical rise in the balance of payment or our financial commitment, what is the plan of action prepared by the Government to tackle this most increased burden on the Indian economy?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: So far as the increased commitments are concerned, no doubt it can be met only with the increased exports. For that, the Government is trying its best. The Government is extending a number of facilities to the exporters. A number of changes have been brought in the policy and, as I just now mentioned, this import of capital goods scheme is very encouraging for the exporters. We hope that the exports will grow at a very steady growth rate.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is a pious desire. I wanted to know about the concrete action plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Action followed by pious desire.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to say something. I want to inform the House that apart from our traditional exports areas, a most promising area today, which is being vigorously developed, is agriculture. Time will come when agricultural exports are going to more or less exceed many other areas of export. This is going to be one of the success stories in the coming years. So, we are exploring those areas.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, I think the hon. Minister is aware that there is a Parliamentary Committee on Commerce and it has submitted its report. In that report points have been made which need the Ministry's attention to enhance exports, if possible. I hope the Minister has given attention to those points.

I would like to know whether any action plan has been worked out on the basis of those recommendations. Secondly, the Minister is well placed to fix targets for exports, but exports are not only wishful thinking, exports depend upon the importers elsewhere as well. I hope the hon. Minister is aware that the super powers of the economy today have launched, what is called, a trade war between themselves and the main instrument of that war is how to decrease imports from developing countries. Therefore, you may go on fixing targets, where will you export and how will you export because importing countries are not willing to accommodate? Even recently the quotas have been decreased, the tariffs are being raised and a stage is coming where you are not going to reach anywhere because the atmosphere in the developed world today is, they are all saying, we cannot import unemployment. Therefore, kindly let me know, when you fix targets, do you also fix the markets where they will go and what are the market conditions prevailing there?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Targets are fixed in consultation with the exporters and as I just now mentioned, the Export Promotion Councils and the Commodity Boards who are in this trade. Of course, there is a world phenomenon which the hon. Member has pointed out and the exporters of our country are aware of that. They have very intimate knowledge of each and every country, each and every commodity that they have to export. I can only assure the hon. Member that the Government is aware of those constraints and all efforts are being made in this direction. That is the reason why in these two months particularly, April and May, our exports have been quite considerable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

Sick Industrial Units in the Country

*64. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small, medium and big sick industrial units in the country;

(b) what is the number of industrial units in the country as on date and what is the percentage of sick units;

(c) the number of idle or laid off workers in all the sick and closed units;

(d) the capital amount of the nationalised banks locked in these sick units; and

(e) whether Government have worked out any comprehensive plan to contain growth in sickness in the industrial units or for revamping them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) The latest available comparable data shows that in 1988-89, the total number of industrial units was 17.23 lakhs of which the total number of sick units was about 2.42 lakhs. that is, 14% of the total number of units.

(c) Information in regard to the number of workers in sick units is not centrally maintained.

(d) As per the RBI Report, the total outstanding Bank credit against sick industrial units was Rs. 8,887 crores as on 31-3-1992.

(e) The Government have taken a number of steps for prevention of sickness and for revival of sick units. Some of the important measures are given in the annexed Statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely. 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

The Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessiolns for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000 to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : What is the need to read it ? . . . *(Interruptions)* . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a statement; it is a reply.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY : Sir, I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to what rehabilitation and redeployment plan the Government have for the starving unemployed

workers of the sick units and also whether Government would like to hand over the management of the sick units to workers' cooperatives like Kamani Tubes of Bombay and some jute mills in West Bengal.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, सरकार की नई नीति के अनुसार माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि वॉयबल रुग्ण इकाई को पुनर्जीवित किया जाएगा, जो भी रुग्ण इकाइयां हैं, उनको पुनर्जीवित किया जाएगा, उसके लिए उपयुक्त टैक्नोलॉजी पैकेज पेटर्न बनाया जाएगा और आवश्यक रियायतें भी दी जाएंगी । इन उपायों का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित वित्तीय संस्थानों एवं राज्य सरकारों पर होगा । अनिश्चित समय तक वित्तीय सहायता या राज्य सहायता देना संभव नहीं है । यह भी नीति है कि जब कोई इकाई कमजोर होने लगती है, उसी समय एहतियाती कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए ताकि वह इकाई रुग्ण न हो सके । जहां तक मजदूरों की बात कही है, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वर्कर्स कोआपरेटिव्स स्वतंत्र हैं और जब उद्योग रुग्ण हो जाता है तो बी०आई०एफ०आर० को रेफर किया जाता है, तब यहां अपने पक्ष को वह बी०आई०एफ०आर० के सामने प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं और बी०आई०एफ०आर० द्वारा विचार करते समय केस टू केस मैरिट बेस पर इसे कंसीडर किया जाएगा ।

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Sir, paragraph 5 of the statement says that "Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units". I want to know from the Minister as to how many sick units have been amalgamated or merged with healthy units so far, because there are 2.42 lakh sick units in the country. How many such sick units have been amalgamated or marged with healthy units so far?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, ऐसी कोई प्राइवेटाइजेशन के लिए सिक यूनिट की कोई गिनती नहीं की गई है अभी ।

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: What is the reply? It is not in the reply.. *(Interruptions)*.. You are misleading the House. It is not in the reply.. *(Interruptions)*.. You are misleading the House.. *(Interruptions)*..

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, आप पुन: प्रश्न करें, मैं उत्तर देना चाहती हूं । आप पुन: प्रश्न करें ।

...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of BIFR on Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.

*65. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), which was examining the techno-economic viability of Braithwaite and Company Ltd. (BCL), has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY) (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

*66. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराए जाने संबंधी योजना केवल पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में चलाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाए जाने की कोई योजना क्रियान्वित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Airports by NAA

*67. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Air-